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**Namable spatial features improve category learning**

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What is the relationship between mental lexicon and cognition? A recent study [(Zettersten & Lupyan, 2018)](https://paperpile.com/c/cKvznp/qbc3) showed that category features can be named influence category learning: when underlying features of the category were easy to name, participants were faster and more accurate in learning the novel category. In our experiment we extended these findings. The nameable feature in our experiment was spatial location of different images. Participants (adults (N= 59) should learn new category. One group (*high* nameability) was shown images in more-namable places on a foot silhouette (e.g; “heel”). The other group (*low* nameability) was shown images in places without common names (e.g.; “vault”). The category rule combined relevant image and place. We have found that adults participants were learning new category faster in *high* nameability condition (for locations), than in *low* nameability condition, F(1, 34)=4.551, p=0.04, ŋ2p=0.118. The difference between the conditions increased on the course of learning, F (2.426, 82.48) = 3.168, p = 0.038, 2p = 0.066. In the final block of learning trial, the difference between the accuracy in *high* nameability condition (M = 0.774, SD = 0.222) and low nameability condition (M = 0.597, SD = 0.205) became maximal. It seems that names allow learners to remember new information. We explain the results by the fact that the presence of convenient names makes it easier to compare the values of features with feedback during the search for a categorization rule.

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